



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

examined and passed. One case of elevated temperature, a saloon boy on board the steamship *Minnesota*, was noted on the bill of health of that vessel.

There were 323 steerage passengers en route to France on the steamship *Laos*, via Manila, whose baggage was not disinfected, as they were soldiers and sailors transferred direct from the French fleet without landing in Shanghai, each of whom was provided with a certificate of recent vaccination by the surgeon of the ship from which he came.

Manifests were viséed for 4,561 pieces of freight.

The port appears to be almost entirely free from quarantinable disease, except leprosy, of which no statistics are kept, and a few lingering cases of smallpox among the natives.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports during the week, although quarantine precautions are still in force against ports previously mentioned.

#### COSTA RICA.

##### *Report from Limon, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows:

Week ended July 14, 1906. Estimated population, 5,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. There has been no case of yellow fever reported in Limon since June 25, and none in the country back of the port for 10 days.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
July 8	Esparta.....	Boston .....	41	0	0
8	Manuel Calvo .....	Ponce P. R. ....	126	30	50
9	Origen.....	New Orleans .....	22	0	0
9	Sibiria.....	New York .....	56	68	4
10	Nicoya.....	do .....	41	2	0
12	Mt. Vernon.....	Mobile.....	21	0	0
13	Chirripo.....	New York .....	47	5	0
14	Prestoh.....	New Orleans .....	30	0	0

Four bills of health for Panaman ports were viséed.

#### CUBA.

##### *Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Dengue fever.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, July 17, as follows:

*Week ended July 14, 1906.*

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	13
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued.....	6
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	612
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	213
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	507
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	76
Health certificates issued for New Orleans.....	47
Immune certificates issued.....	100
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	4
Pieces of baggage inspected.....	100

Eleven cases of dengue were reported during the week.